n_y designate inplane refractive indices (or indices) respectively corresponding to inplane directions defined in a surface of the film. Further, let n_z denote a refractive index in the direction of thickness thereof. The following relation among the refractive indices n_x, n_y and n_z holds in the phase difference film to be used in the device of the present invention: n_x, $n_y \geq n_z$.

Cont'd C1

Please amend the paragraph beginning on Page 167, line 19 to read as follows:

Incidentally, an optical retardation film in which the following relation holds: $n_x, \rangle n_y = n_z$, has optically positive uniaxiality therein. Hereunder, such a phase difference film will be referred to simply as a positive uniaxial film. Axis extending in a direction corresponding to a larger one of the inplane refractive indices n_x and n_y is referred to as a phase lag axis. In this case, $n_x \rangle n_y$. Therefore, the axis extending in the x-direction is referred to as the phase lag axis. Let d designate the thickness of the film. When light passes through this positive uniaxial film, the following phase difference (or optical retardation) R is caused in an inplane direction: $R = (n_x - n_y)d$. Hereinafter, the "phase difference caused by the positive uniaxial film" indicates a phase difference caused in an inplane direction.

C2